

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2. 1735.

No. 3.



THE Multitude of Papers is at present so great, that the reading them is become a Study instead of an Entertainment; insomuch that few People, if they have Leisure, have Inclination to go thro' them all, and to make that the Business of a Day, which was originally intended only as the

Amusement of an Hour.

For this Reason many excellent Pieces which would very well have deserved the Attention of the Publick, have been lost among the crowd of common Trash, with which they came accompany'd, nobody perhaps imagining to find any thing of real Value among such Heap of Rubbish; and the Authors of those Pieces, seeing to how little Purpose it was, have hardly been prevail'd on to write again, or at least have done it so sparingly, that it was easy to perceive it was more in Compliance with the Importance of their Friends, than out of their own Choice and Inclination, that they have given themselves or the World any further Trouble.

And indeed it ought not much to be wonder'd at, those who have a Genius and Talents to write, differ over a Backwardness and Repugnancy to appear frequently in such Company, as usually take their Stations in the publick Papers; the awkward Stuff and incoherent Jargon they are often fill'd with, have made Men of Sense as much ashamed to be thought Writers in any of them, as a Gentleman would be to be seen in a Brandy Shop, or a Night Cellar.

Thus a great Number of Papers, has not only produced a great Number of bad Writers, but which is more to be lamented, has been the occasion of the Loss of some good ones; the Necessity of filling up such a Number of Columns, so many Days in a Week, has induc'd the Proprietors, to accept of any thing that has been offer'd; falsely imagining that something new, whatever it might be, would be better liked, and turn more Account than Stale News, and Eleemosynary Advertisements, the Consequence of which has been, that many Things have been inserted, that have justly brought Reproach upon the Authors, and Disrepute upon the Papers, and render'd those that have had older Heads and better Pens, cautious of engaging in such Undertaking, wherein those that do well must fall under the same Ignominy and Disgrace, with those that do ill, and the best Writers be made accountable for the Errors, Absurdities and Blunders of the worst.

By this Means likewise a good Cause has often suffered, through the Weakness of the Defence that has been made for it, and those Measures that have been, not only justifiable, but highly to be applauded, have been treated with Resentment or Contempt, for want of being set in a proper Light, or having a just and fair Representation made of them, by such as had a competent Knowledge in Affairs, and sufficient Abilities to do it; and when this has happen'd to be the Case, it has too frequently done, those Gentlemen who set themselves up for Political Censors, and watch every Opportunity to render the Government of their Country odious or ridiculous to the People, have never fail'd to take Advantage of it, and make the Weakness and Insufficiency of the Advocate, an Argument of the badness of the Cause he was engaged in, tho' without doubt nothing is so unreasonable and unjust.

For this is in Effect to make a Minister responsible for all the loose, idle, unmeaning Rhapsodies, all the follies and Impertinencies of all the weak and silly People, who crowd his Levee, and vainly imagine to make a Merit with him, by writing something as they all it in his Defence; and if through Charity or Compassion, or possibly to get rid of their Importance, he distributes some small Bounties among them, they are immediately represent'd as his Tools and Hirelings, retained and supported by him to vindicate his Measures, and to put Truth, Honesty and common Sense out of Countenance, when perhaps he hardly knows their Names, to be sure never read their Writings, much less can it be suppos'd that he approves them, though at the same time it is impossible for him to prevent their officious Zeal, without endangering the Liberty of the Press.

INDEED this, as well as other Calumnies that have been invented with so much Pains, and propagated with

so much Industry, against the Administration, has something in it so extremely absurd, that it rather raises our Pity for the Weakness, than our Indignation at the Malice of those prolixick Heads, that contriv'd it; for he that could devise so preposterous a Tale, is full as contemptible as he that can believe it; and yet we have heard it talk'd of very gravely, in what is generally reputed polite Company; we have seen it affirm'd very solemnly in Print, by Authors of great Name and Reputation; nay, the latter have even carried it a greater Length, and with an Air of Concern and Resentment, have roundly assert'd, that a certain great M—r and his mercenary Scribblers are in a Confederacy together, to subvert the Constitution, by the Force of his Bribes and their Writings!

THUS at some Times, and to serve some Purposes, a Band of *Grubstreet* Authors, under the Direction of a wicked and corrupt M—r, to speak in the Patriot Style, have been represented as formidable to a free Government, as a standing Army; while at other Times, and upon other Occasions, they have been treated as a rude, contemptible Rabble, only fit to make up in Noise and Number, what is wanting in real Strength and Courage.

BUT methinks these great Wits, and refin'd Politicians strain the String too far; if they would content themselves only with declaiming against ill Measures, bad Designs, the want of Virtue and Integrity, and a due Regard to the true Interest of their Country, in those who have the Direction of Publick Affairs; the common popular Topicks of Complaint against all Ministers in all Ages, and which will indifferently fit all alike, the Good and Bad, a *Burleigh* or a *Bolingbroke*; I say, would these ingacious Patriots, confine themselves within the same Bounds of Scandal and Invective, which their illustrious Predecessors have always prescribed to themselves; the generality of People who are always jealous and suspicious of Men in Power, would easily enough be drawn in, to joyn in the Clamour, without inquiring into the Cause of it; but when they would endeavour to represent those that have been at the Helm of Government so many Years, that have conducted so many great Affairs, and baffled so many powerful Enemies, to be void of Understanding as well as of Honesty, as they must be, if they could employ such wicked Scribblers, to such extraordinary Purposes; is there a Man in *England*, whose Head is not quite turned upside down with the Spirit of Party and Opposition, that can give the least Credit to it, and be brought to believe that some of the greatest Men in the Nation, in regard to their Quality and Stations, are some of the most inconsiderable Creatures in it, in regard to their Sense and Abilities?

BUT if such worthless and insignificant Tools, have been retain'd as Writers for the M—y, have not there been full as worthless and insignificant Tools, employ'd in the same Capacity in the Service of the Patriots? Let the former be as bad in every Respect as they are represent'd to be, are there not to be found among the latter those that will be every way a Match for them, whatever Light they are consider'd in? I mean as Authors, for as to their moral Characters, the Ministerial Writers, as they are call'd, must be allowed to have infinitely the Advantage of their Antagonists; those Writers lie under no Imputations of a scandalous or a criminal Nature, they have forged no Wills, have given no false Evidence, have fallen under no Censures of Courts of Justice for Practices which deserved the Pillory; if they have not been the best of Writers, they have not been the worst of Men; let every Man who has writ *Craftsmen*, or scribbled Libels against the Administration lay his Hand upon his Heart, and say the same.

IT cannot indeed be denied, but that some Papers on the Side of the Opposition have been writ with great Spirit and Appearance of Truth, and extremely well calculat'd to answ're the Design for which they were sent abroad into the World, that is, to exasperate the People against the Government, and to raise a ferment in the Nation; and if they have not always been answer'd with the same Spirit and the same Force; if it has sometimes happen'd, that the Antidote has been too weak to expel the Poison, it may very easily be accounted for, without having Recourse to that ill-natured Expedient of supposing the Cause was weak, because the Defence was so, or that the M—y could

not vindicate themselves, because their Advocates may not have been able to do it for them. It is not to be imagined that any Gentleman in the Administration should have Leisure, amidst the Multiplicity of Affairs that he necessarily must be continually engaged in, to enter into a Paper Controversy concerning every particular Branch of his Conduct, as often as those that have nothing else to do, may think fit to make an Attack upon it, or to join Issue upon every Appeal that is made to the People against his Management or Measures; and it would perhaps require as much Time and Pains to give suitable Instructions to others, if they were equal to the Task, to draw up his Defence for him, as it would be to do it himself.

THERE is therefore a great deal of Difference, in this Kind of Paper skirmishing, between a M—y and their Adversaries, with respect to their Situation and Circumstances; the former are forced to leave some Posts without Defence, in order to secure those of more Importance, where their Presence is more immediately required; the latter, like a Band of Free-Booters, who have nothing but Plunder in View, scour up and down the Country, to pick up straggling Parties, and seize on Places ill guarded, without venturing to come to a close and regular Engagement: They are indeed mere *Hussars* in Politicks, who lie in wait to fall on the Rear and pillage the Baggage, when the main Body of the Army is on the March and out of Sight.

SOME of the Writers against the Government are, without doubt, Persons of great Eminence and Abilities, and have been in Stations of great Authority and Distinction, by which Means they have been very conversant in Business, and have acquired a very comprehensive Knowledge of Men and Things; besides this, they have been long practis'd in the Works of Fact; have been continually engaged in forming of Parties and Cabals; have been initiated in all their Mysteries and dark Intrigues; and, in the calmest Season and serenest Sky, can, like *Lapland* Witches, by muttering over their Spells and Enchantments, brew up a Storm of State, which may require a Genius of a superior Order totally to allay.

NO wonder therefore, if, with such Advantages on their Side, these Patriot-Writers, as they affect to be thought, have been able to impose on their deluded Countrymen, false Opinions, false Politicks, false Facts, and to conjure up a thousand hideous Phantoms, to terrify the People, which never had Existence but in their own Imagination; and if the Means made use of to dissolve the Charm which these State-Magicians have spread over some Part of the Nation, have not always had the desired Effect, or, to speak without Allegory, if their Writings have been better received than ours, who have entered the Lists against them, it is owing more to their Art than their Virtue.

NOT but many Pieces in Defence of the Administration have been written with a thorough Knowledge of Affairs, and great Force of Reasoning, and with a Piquancy of Wit, and an Elegancy of Style, not in the least inferior to the most applauded Performances that have come from the other Side; and if the Authors of such Pieces could have found Leisure from their other necessary Avocations, to have pursu'd their Blow, there is no doubt but the Enemy's Forces had long since been intirely discomfited, even tho' so celebrated a Master in the Arts of Fact, as the Author of the *Dissertation on Parties*, that great Goliab of the *Philistines*, had the Conduct and Direction of them; for Falshood and Sophistry, how artfully soever disguised, must skulk away before Truth and Reason, like an Impostor, at the Appearance of him whose Character he assumes; but even Truth and Reason now require some Ornaments and some Address to set them off.

BUT, without any extraordinary Talents to distinguish them beyond other Men, it is an easy Thing for those that will give a Loofe to their Imagination, and set down every thing that comes uppermost, in order to libel the Government, or vilify the Administration, to raise themselves a Name, and become popular Writers; they have a very large Field to range in; they may ransack Dictionaries and Indexes, and turn over the Histories of all Ages and Nations, to search for Characters of wicked Princes and Ministers, and then they are at Liberty to make such Alterations, and mould them into such Form as may best suit their Purposes, and be most agreeable to the Humour of the



Times; and tho', after all, there may be no other Likeness between the Person named and the Person intended, than that they were both Princes, or both Ministers, there is such a natural Propensity in little Minds to circulate Slander, especially against those that are in any Manner eminent for their Ability or their Merit, that there will not be wanting know, who, either out of Envy, or Malice, or Discontent, or Wan-tonness, will apply the Character, and applaud the ingenious Author.

The most wretched Tools that ever defiled Paper, have frequently, by such low, contemptible Arts as these, acquired a Reputation among a Party, and have been talked of as considerable Writers; they have swaggered about, the Jest of Men of Sense, and the Admiration of Fools, for a Time; but their Fame being built upon a sandy Foundation, they have soon been forgot, or remembered only with Infamy: So will it fare, as, without the Spirit of Prophecy, one may easily foretell, with some who plume themselves very high at present, upon their Success and their Merit, and give themselves the Air of despising the ~~Al~~ Writers, as they are pleased, by Way of Contempt, to call them; but if these latter are so weak and incon siderable as their Adversaries represent them, it has often happened that very great Things have been brought about by very weak Instruments; and therefore these Gentlemen, who are always trumpeting forth their own Praies, ought to remember what David has said upon much the same Occasion, when he was reviled and libelled by the Craftsmen of those Times, tho' he was a Man after God's own Heart, *Out of the Mouths of Babes and Sucklings hast thou ordained Strength, because of thine Enemies, that thou mightst stell the Enemy and the Avenger.*

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,

An Inquiry into the Estate and Character of a Person, upon his first Advancement to the Peerage, is so natural to the Generality of Readers, that I wonder a late Promotion of this Sort has not inclined some of the Writers of the Publick Papers, to gratify such Curiosity.

The *London Gazette* of the 21st ult. informs us, That her Majesty has been pleased to direct Letters Patents to pass the Great Seal of Ireland, containing his Majesty's Grant of the Dignity of a Baron of that Kingdom, to William Duff of Braco, Esq; by the Name, Style, and Title of Baron Braco of Kilbryd, in the County of Cavan.

This Paragraph being re-printed in the other News Papers of last Week, but without any Addition whatsoever, I believe you will oblige many of your Readers, who perhaps are Strangers to this worthy Gentleman's Country and Character, by informing them, that he was, in the last Parliament, one of the Representatives of North Britain, viz. Knight of the Shire for Bamf, in which County, I am well assured, he has an Estate of 3000 l. Sterling per Annum; and that, at the Time of the Rebellion in Scotland, no Man testified more Zeal for the Service of the late King, or exceeded him in Bravery and Bounty; as you will perceive by a Letter he wrote to Mr. Alex. Abercrombie, then an Advocate at Edinburgh, and by a remarkable Bond he gave for the Encouragement of his Vassals and Tenants to be steadfast in their Loyalty to King George, which, I hear, is registered in the Court Books of the Sheriff of Bamfshire.

I happen to have both now before me, and if you have Room to insert them, I am apt to believe the doing it will be taken as a seasonable Compliment to MERIT, as well as to the ROYAL JUSTICE AND WISDOM which has so eminently rewarded it.

I am Yours, &c.

W. S.

Mr. DUFF's Letter to Mr. ABERCROMBIE.

Dear Sir, Castle Belvenie, Sept. 14, 1715.

SINCE I passed my Promise to my Lord Justice Clerk and you, I shall maintain this Castle against the Rebels, and not quit it but with my Life. I have all my Vassals and Tenants to join me as one Man. I have some Men also from Col. Grant, and have listed twenty old Soldiers to discipline them; I wish we could get some Encouragement from the Government to those who serve so faithfully; I seek nothing for myself, and don't doubt but, thro' God's Blessing, we shall act the Part of honest Men, and good Subjects to King GEORGE; only I would beg some Encouragement for my Vassals and Te-

nants, in case they suffer by Depredation. I have one Mr. Johnson, who served 14 Years in the Grey Dragoons: He is very useful to me, and deserves to be encouraged and advanced. I tell you again, I seek nothing for my own Pains or Expences, tho' I have kept 100 Men in Pay for six Weeks past, to guard the Castle, lest it should have been surprized by the Rebels, which would have been of very ill Consequence to this Country. I now live in it with my Family, for the Encouragement of my Vassals and Tenants, who suffer much because they cannot attend their Harvest, but are obliged to be on their Guard against the Highland Depredations; so that it costs me both Money and Management to keep them together. The Highlanders, and others about me, are all in Arms; but I have intimated the Act of Parliament to all my Tenants and Vassals, by a Notary, and forbid them to join with the Rebels, or disturb the Peace. You first infused Principles of Loyalty in me for the Protestant Succession, and I should be sorry, if the poor People who adhere to me should suffer upon that Account. I can say this for their Honour, that none of my Vassals or Tenants, whether Papists, Presbyterians, or Episcopilians, refuse to assist me; and Drummuir, Achluinert, Arndillie, Newtown, and Aberlour, have joined me. I have indeed given them all possible Encouragement, as you will see by the *Copy of the Bond* which I have signed and registered, and caused to be published in all the Parish Churches where I have any Concern, from the Head of Glenrinnes to the Sea at Bamf. If I had Arms, I could employ many more Men for the Service of the Government; but this whole Country is like to suffer much for want of Arms and due Encouragement, and many are forced to profess themselves Jacobites for fear of the Rebels:

I am your affectionate Brother,
and humble Servant,

WILLIAM DUFF.

The BOND is as follows.

I William Duff of Braco, for encouraging my Vassals, Tenants, and other Volunteers, who shall happen to be employed in defending with me this Castle of Belvenie, in case it shall be attacked by the Enemies of the Government, bind and oblige me, my Heirs and Successors, to make good all Depredations or Thefts, which any Man shall suffer that is called and employed in Defence of this House; as also, that every Tenant who shall do his Duty if it be attacked and besieged, shall be discharged of his Rent for this Year 1715. And I shall pay a Year's Rent for every Sub-Tenant or Vassal's Tenant, to their respective Masters, and every Servant shall have the Compliment of a Year's Wages; And all Volunteers, who have no Land of me, shall have the same Encouragement as the greatest Possessor of any of my Lands. And if any shall happen to be killed, or sore mutilate in Defence of this Place, their Wives shall possess their respective Lands during their Life, gratis; and if unmarried Persons, their nearest Relations shall have two Years Rent, or two Years Wages gratis. And I ordain my Bailies to record these Presents in their Court Book, and consent to the Registration thereof.

LONDON.

On Monday last her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Amelia and Caroline, with the two youngest Princesses, went from their Palace at Kensington about Eight a Clock in the Morning, in two open Chaises, to New Park near Richmond, and having done Sir Robert Walpole the Honour to Breakfast at the Lodge, returned to Kensington by Two a Clock.

Yesterday came on at Hicks's Hall the Trial of one Andrew Clerke, for trappanning Men (under a Pretence of hiring them to work upon a Canal and Fish-Pond at Faulkstone in Kent) and afterwards transporting and forcing them to serve as Soldiers in the Irish Regiments in the Service of France; and after a Trial of about 2 Hours, the Facts being plainly proved, the Jury found him Guilty, and the Court sentenced him a Year's Imprisonment in Newgate, to pay a Fine of Five Pounds, and to find Sureties for his good Behaviour for two Years.

On Sunday last Angel Silk, Clerk, Curate of Sunning Hill in Berks, was apprehended and committed to Reading Gaol for killing one of his Majesty's Fallow Deer in Windsor Great Park, and will be tried for the same at next Assizes for that County.

Yesterday Morning came on in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Hardwick, the Trial of Mr. John Du-melle, late Valet de Chambre to a Noble Lord, on an Indictment on the Statute of Philip and Mary, for

marrying Miss Weston, an Heiress at the Age of without the Consent and Knowledge of her Guards or Parents, contrary to the said Statute, and it being proved that she was enticed away in the Evening, privately married at a Romish Chapel, the Jury found him Guilty, and the said Court is to consider what Punishment to inflict on him against the first Day next Term, when he will be brought up to the Bar the said Court to receive Sentence.

The same Day came on a Cause in the said Court wherein Julien Brown was Plaintiff, and John Marshal and Mary his Wife, Defendants, on Action brought by the Plaintiff for scandalous and defamatory Words spoke by the Wife of the Defendant to which he laid the Damage of 200 l. and after examining several Witnesses, the Jury gave a Verdict in the Plaintiff's favor, as to some of the Words spoken, a Four-pence Damage.

Yesterday the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor held the First General Seal after Term, when the following Presentations passed a Broad Seal, viz.

A Presentation appointing the Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Hulley, Clerk, to hold the Rectory of Boxford, in County of Suffolk, and Diocese of Norwich, void by the Death of Thomas Warren, Clerk, the last Incumbent.

A Presentation appointing the Rev. Mr. William Tholminson, Clerk, M. A. to hold the Rectory of Sigglesthorne, alias, Seglesthorne, in the County of York, void by the Death of the Rev. John Garnett, the last Incumbent. And

A Presentation appointing the Rev. Mr. John Wierie, Clerk, to hold the Vicarage of Maker, in County of Cornwall, and Diocese of Exeter, void by the Death of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Smart, Clerk.

Last Monday died at Kensington, Mr. Horsey, of Colonel Horsey, late Governor of the York Buildings Company.

Yesterday Morning James Roper, Esq; was married to Miss Jane Watson, Daughter of Thomas Watson of Bridport, in the County of Dorset, Esq; a Lady of fine Accomplishments, and a great Fortune.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 136 1-half. India 1-4th to 1-half for the Opening. South Sea 80 3-4ths to 81 for the Opening. Old Annuity 105 to 1-4th New ditto 105 3-4ths for the Opening. Three per Cent. 93 to 1-4th for the Opening. Royal-Assurance 3-4ths for the Opening. London-Assurance 12 for the Opening. African 15. India Bonds 41. 11. Three per Cent. ditto 21. 5s. S. Sea Bonds 31. New Bond Circulation 71. 175. 6d. Salt Tally 21. 10s. English Copper 21. 1s. Welsh ditto, Books flat. Three per Cent. per Cent. Exchequer Orders 21. per Cent. Discount.

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VI. Of the Mosaic Account of the Fall.
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Printed for C. Rivington, at the Bible and Crown in Paul's Church-yard.

Where also may be had,
The DOCTRINE of ABSTINENCE from BLOOD defended, in Answer to two Pamphlet's, the one called, The Question about eating Blood stated and examined, &c. The other intituled, The Prohibition of Blood a Temporary Precept. By the Author of Revelation examined with Candour Price 2s. 6d.

Unde famis homini vetitorum tanta ciborum?

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

In Compliance with the Custom of new Papers, this will be delivered gratis for the first Week, to the Coffee-houses, by the Persons who serve them with the other Papers.